

The Natchitoches Enterprise.

Normal School

STRICTLY DEMOCRATIC; ALWAYS CONSISTENT;

VOL XXXII

NATCHITOCHE, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, MARCH 31 1921

NO. 26

STRAYED

From my home about March 12th, one MARE MULE COLT about one a half [1-2] years old. Dark brown color, no marks; mane and tail not roached. Reward for information leading to her recovery.

'Home, Sweet Home'- that's the music for me



IT WAS a rotten night.
RAIN, WIND, mud, slush.
AND AFTER a hard day.
IT MADE me sob.
TO GET all doped up.
JUST TO go calling.
ON A pair of fish.
I NEVER could see.
BUT ORDERS is orders.
FROM FRIEND wife.
AND "GEE," I said.
"THIS is a bum life."
THEN THE phone rang.
AND THE party was off.
I CLIMBED out quick.
FROM THE soup and fish.
INTO THE easy clothes.
AND SAT by the fire.
TOASTING MY toes.

AND WATCHING my wife.
QUIETLY KNITTING away.
IN THE firelight.
AND I heard the rain.
BEAT AT the windows.
AND THE winter wind.
HOWL AROUND.
AND I stretched out.
IN THE old arm chair.
TOOK UP a book.
LIT ONE of those cigarettes.
THAT "SATISFY."
AND SAID, "Oh, Man.
IT'S A great old life."

IT'S a great life, all right—some-
times. But in fair weather or foul,
you've got a lean-to if you've got
Chesterfields—they really "Satisfy."
It's all in the way you blend these fine
Turkish and Domestic tobaccos. And
mind you—the "Satisfy-blend" can't
be copied!

20 for 20 cents
in air-tight packages.
Also obtainable in round
tins of 50, vacuum-sealed.



WE CAN'T AFFORD NOT TO USE FERTILIZER THIS YEAR

(Progressive Farmer)

With fertilizer at its present high prices, can we afford to use it this year?

This is the uppermost fertilizer question in the minds of the farmers in the fertilizer-using sections of the South. The Progressive Farmer has gone thoroughly into this question from every angle, and the deeper we go the more convinced we are that our farmers can't afford not to use fertilizer to make their 1921 crops. The per acre cost will be increased, but the per bushel or per pound cost will be reduced, and it is the bushels and pounds that we must sell at a profit.

This is not the place for fertilizer in order to get phenomenal yields or to experiment with new mixtures. Use safe amounts of the kinds of fertilizer that have given paying results on your types of soil. Not only should the farmers who have hitherto used fertilizer continue the conservative use of it, but there are farmers in every community who have depended solely on their own strength and the original plant foods in poor soil to make their crops, who should now supplement these things with added plant food, at least on a few acres, and get away from unprofitably low yields. We can not afford to farm at a loss again this year, and yields of 15 to 20 bushels of corn or a fourth to a third of a bushel of cotton as now will not pay for the labor, seed and use of the land and leave a profit. It is essential, then, that our yields be raised well above the average, and the only practical means of doing this for this year is with fertilizer wisely used.

Yields, Economy and Fertilizer

(Southern Ruralist)

To make the crops of 1921 larger and more economical than they would otherwise be even on reduced acreage there can be no doubt that the judicious use of fertilizers is to be recommended.

A great many people are arguing with particular reference to cotton, that we should not try to increase our yield per acre because that would increase the total production. That is like arguing that a man should make two trips to town, hauling a half-load at a time, when one trip would do the job.

We should buy co-operatively in car lots, paying cash if possible, and insist on the better grade materials. Per unit the plant foods in the better grade goods come cheaper. Like the argument against increased yields, there is not one single sound argument in favor of low grade fertilizers. Buy whatever gives best results on your soils.

Fertilizer Situation

(Progressive Farmer)

It is an accepted fact that when the prices of crops are low, higher yields per acre must be striven for. Fertilizers have been the chief dependence of the Southern farmer for pushing up yields in the past. This year he would, of course, like to have fertilizers so cheap that he could use them to the limit. But it seems that fertilizers will not be sold as cheaply as they have been in the past.

On the part of the fertilizer manufacturer there is a claim that they cannot possibly get back to pre-war prices this year. One reason given as to why this cannot be done is, that the industry is carrying a very heavy load of farmers' accounts that came over from 1920. In order to carry these notes the manufacturers have been forced to borrow heavily. Yet, in spite of this, losses have already occurred on 1920 accounts. In addition there was considerable material bought at peak prices last summer for use in manufacturing mixed fertilizers this year. On this they stand to lose.

The fertilizer industry is underwriting the farmers of the South to the extent of about \$150,000,000. Had the fertilizer manufacturers closed in and collected all the farmers' notes when they fell due it is probable that there would have been widespread financial disaster.

Instead of a ruthless policy, tolerance has been accorded the farmer. This policy has burdened the manufacturer so heavily that it is claimed that fertilizer prices cannot be reduced any further during this season.

Notice of Stockholders Meeting

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Robeline, will be held at its banking rooms at Robeline, Louisiana on

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1921

A Board of Directors will be elected and such other business as may properly come before the body will be transacted. A full attendance is requested.

L. J. MCCOOK, Cashier.

Taxes collected during 1920 by the Internal Revenue Bureau amounted to \$5,407,580,251.

Business Co-operation

There was a day in another time when business men held a most peculiar view of competition. Accounts from England, for instance, in the days of long ago, tell us of rival tradesmen refusing to be connected with the church which their competitor attended. In many instances, it is recorded that the members of the families of the business rivals did not greet each other on the streets. Rivalry was carried to the point of jealousy, and this was only too often a stepping stone to actual feuds.

Business men of the modern day realize that competition need not necessarily mean an interruption of friendly relations of men engaged in rival enterprises.

The establishment of chambers of commerce in the hundreds of cities of America show that business has an entirely new concept of modern competition. The chamber of commerce is established to serve the community first. There is a traffic department which aids in facilitating of transport of goods and persons. There are other departments at the disposal of the business men of the city, in which the organization is located.

But there is another department which makes it especially to attract new industry. This department cleverly answers inquiries concerning the opportunity afforded by the city to which the questioner directs himself. The secretary in charge replies and lays all the cards on the table. There is every-ready information on hand concerning climate, agricultural, industrial and other conditions.

The new industry comes to a city in this modern day, its builders are welcomed with open arms. No obstacles are laid in the way, there is a helping hand everywhere.

Shreveport today is showing that it is a progressive business city. The Chamber of Commerce, the Advertising Club and the civic organizations are sending out information concerning the city, welcoming new additions to the industrial enterprises. At the meetings of the business, civic and social organizations of Shreveport they get together and exchange views.

This modern-day understanding of competition will prove a great asset to Shreveport in building for the future.—Times.

Fighting Under Three Flags

Perhaps no truer fighting man ever lived than General Henry Hopkins Sibley, the gallant Southern officer who was born at Natchitoches, La., 104 years ago today. General Sibley enjoyed the unique distinction of having seen action under three different flags. Early in life he determined to follow a military career, and upon reaching manhood he entered West Point Military Academy. In 1858 he was graduated from that institution, and within a very short time was ordered to Florida, where the savages Seminoles were carrying on guerrilla warfare in the wooded Everglades.

Later when the war between the United States and Mexico broke out, the young officer again saw action. He took part in most of the major engagements of that war, from Vera Cruz to the capture of Mexico city. At Vera Cruz he distinguished himself, and as a reward for his gallantry he was given the brevet of major. After the Mexican War had ended there was still active service for Major Sibley, under the Stars and stripes, for Indian uprisings had occurred in Utah and other parts of the country.

Major Sibley was fighting Indians in New Mexico when the Civil War began, and like so many United States army officers of that time who came from the South, he was obliged to choose between the army which he loved so well and the place of his birth. He chose the latter, and donned the grey uniform of the confederate army. He was immediately commissioned a brigadier general.

Serving under the Stars and Bars—his second flag—he led an expedition of Texans into New Mexico. At first success crowned his efforts, and early in 1863 he defeated the Federal troops at Valverde, which was ten miles from Fort Craig. Emboldened by this success, the dashing Southern general led his troops on to the latter place, but here he was repulsed and driven over the mountains into Texas. General Sibley continued fighting under the Stars and Bars until the war finally terminated.

He loved the romantic soldier life so well that he determined to offer his services somewhere else, and so he went abroad and volunteered to serve under the Khedive of Egypt. The Khedive, only too pleased to have such a gallant soldier in his service, conferred the rank of brigadier general upon him, and again he went into action—under his third flag. General Sibley spent four years in Egypt and, strangely enough, helped to suppress the slave trade on the upper Nile. After this he returned to the land he loved best of all, the United States, and settled in Virginia. He died at Fredericksburg in 1886.—States.

Dr. E. W. Breazeale

Dealer in Real Estate

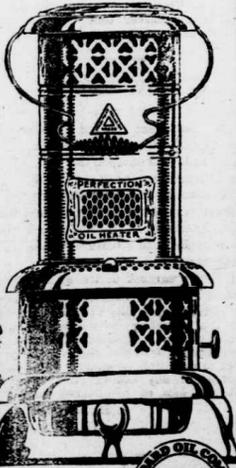
CAMP TI, LA.

Glowing Warmth, Instantly

Light a Perfection Oil Heater. Portable, safe, clean, odorless. No coal, wood, ashes. Burns 10 hrs. on a gallon of Stanocola Burning Oil. Used in over 3,000,000 homes.

At all regular dealers

STANDARD OIL CO. OF LOUISIANA.



PERFECTION
Oil Heaters

"THE SOUTH'S GREATEST SCHOOL OF BUSINESS." SOULE COLLEGE. NEW ORLEANS, LA.

YOUR BOY'S GIRL

Should be given the best training & prepare them for success in business. Highest Courses, Best Facilities, Full Social Instruction, Free Employment Department, Complete College Social College Store and Wholesale Office. No misrepresentations to secure students. Through the success of 124,000 former students, Soule College is recognized everywhere as a wide open, practical, profitable and worthy school.

NOTICE TO BOND BUYERS.

BIDS WANTED
\$240,000.00, 5 Per Cent 20 Year Serial Payment
Public Improvement Bonds
City of Natchitoches, Louisiana

The Mayor and City Commission of the City of Natchitoches La., will receive sealed bids until Thursday March 31st at 2:40 P. M., for the above issue of Public Improvement Bonds.

(1) Bonds are dated April 1st 1920 denomination \$1000.00; interest payable 1st day of April and October of each year, and redeemable serially for 20 years from date.
(2) Proceeds from the issue will be used to defray the costs of a modern oil engine Water and Light Manufacturing Plant, and to install a System of Sanitary Sewerage, and make certain extensions to existing Water and Light lines.

(3) Bonds were issued in conformity to Act 256 of 1910 and article 281 of Constitution and laws of Louisiana.
(4) The vote for the proposition stood in number 158 for and 2 against

in amount \$819,900.00 for an \$2400.00 against. Majority for in numbers 156 and in amount \$307,600.00.

(5) Sufficient millage, has been levied to meet interest and principal requirements as they mature.
(6) Both principal and interest payable at the Chase National Bank, New York City.

Your bid is respectfully requested on these Bonds pursuant to attached advertisement, and should be addressed to Hon. T. E. Poleman, Mayor-Commissioner, Natchitoches, La. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for two (2) per cent. of the amount of the bid, made payable to Hon. T. E. Poleman, Mayor, Natchitoches, La., as an evidence of good faith.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids, and to accept the offer which is, in their opinion, to the best interest of the city.

A. W. WATSON,
Commissioner of Finance.
O. F. HIMEL,
Secretary

Notice of Respite.

Paul J. Dupre vs His Creditors

Notice is hereby given that Paul J. Dupre has filed an application for a respite of one, two and three years and that an order has been issued by the Honorable District Court staying all proceedings against the applicant. A meeting of all creditors will be convened and held before J. D. Rusca, Notary, on the 1st day of April 1921 and continuing for ten days to consider the application and vote for or against his application.
Witness my hand on this the 23rd day of March 1921.

B. S. SWETT,
Clerk 11th D. C. La.

RUB-MY-TISM

is a powerful ANTISEPTIC and PAIN-KILLER, cures infected cuts, old sores, tetter, etc. Relieves Sprains, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.



The Ford Runabout

THE Ford Runabout needs no advertising. About all we have to do is to tell you we can supply the demand with something like promptness and the selling is over. We have never been able to get enough from the factory to meet the demand and do not suppose we ever will get enough. There are more than four million five hundred thousand Ford cars in operation today, and of this number about three hundred thousand are in foreign countries, the rest right here in America, but we have one hundred and five to one hundred and ten millions of people and it looks from the way demand comes in that we will have to sell that many Runabouts before we can satisfy that demand.

It is one great little utility. It fits into every man's wants from the physician to the worker in the factory, from the country blacksmith to the millionaire railroad owner, from the contractor and his employees to the millionaire sporting man's entourage, almost as necessary these days as the handkerchief.

Natchitoches Motor Co., Ltd.